

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.



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CALCUTTA: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1886.

(Per Annum in Advance.)
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

NOTICE

THE Trustees of the HINDOO PATRIOT Newspaper and Press have this day appointed Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari, of No. 27 Mott's Lane, Manager of the Hindoo Patriot Press, and authorised him to sign all bills, to grant receipts, under his signature as Manager, for all sums remitted to him on account of the Press, and generally to conduct the business of the Press on behalf of the Trustees and under their instructions.

Under the direction of the Trustees,
RAJENDRALALA MITRA,
One of the Trustees.

CALCUTTA
September 11, 1886.

With reference to the above Notice I request that all business communications (advertisements, changes of address, jobworks &c.) should be addressed to me as Manager, at the present Office of the paper, No. 27 Mott's Lane, and all remittances made payable to me.

All old Bills, not yet realized, will be countersigned by me before re-issue; and henceforward all Bills and Receipts will be signed by me as Manager of the Press on behalf of the Trustees.

Calcutta } RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI,
27 Mott's Lane } Manager,
September 12, 1886. } Hindoo Patriot Press.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

A MEDICO writes to a London Daily:—"The hair is a conductor of electricity to the brain and it never should be less than two inches in length. Unless the fact is taught in school so that the boys are warned, in a few generations more we shall have a general softening of the brain among our muscular population." But what about the softer sex, many a civilized member of which have recently taken to the doubtful fashion of wearing their hair "boy-wise" possibly because, it is not long and curly enough for indulgence in the other mode? Persons affected with cerebral complaints and obliged to cut their hair short, will have a most unenjoyable time of it between the Scylla of brain-softening and the Charybdis of brain diseases. Rishis and sages of old might be partial to long and matted hair for reasons somewhat akin to those that may have moved the discoverer of this new grand theory and the story of Samson's strength lying in his hair may also have furnished the discoverer with some important data. What is at bottom, Theosophy or the interest of fashionable hair-dressers?

SOME permanent memorial is likely to be kept of the Indo-colonial Exhibition. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has written to the Lord Mayor of London proposing on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee to establish a Colonial and Indian Institute which shall represent the arts, fabrics and commerce of the Colonies and India, and requesting his Lordship to open a fund for that purpose. H. R. H. believes that it will stimulate emigration and Unity of the Empire. The Lord Mayor in reply has concurred with his H. R. H., and has agreed to open a fund. The Exhibition has evidently suggested the idea, and many of the specimens will be available on comparatively easy terms.

MANDALAY is to have a Municipality. We read, "The Commissioner has appointed 100 Elders and 1500 Gougs (whatever that may be) to manage the affairs of the city and suburbs under the direction of the

Deputy Commissioner. They get no pay, but are exempted from taxation"—The latter bit of news will make Calcutta corporators, and other corporators for the matter of that, wish that they had a chance in the Burmese capital. How, by the way, does the official Deputy propose to manage his Constitution of 160. The Calcutta official finds it a tough job to manage his trusted seventy two!

TUESDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER.

THREE members of the Gilgit Mission have returned to Simla.

The Simla fine Arts Exhibition will be opened by Mr. Ilbert on the 28th or 30th instant. The oil paintings are said to be exceptionally good.

THE British are now one sore the less in Burma. A great competitor for the Burmese throne has been removed. The news of the death of the Maingang Prince, a most influential Pretender, has been confirmed. Persons who are now at Mandalay have seen the dead body. Will the "Dacoits" now give a respite?

MALARIAL Bengal will be greatly interested in the announcement that Dr. Cresswell Hewett has discovered the synthetical or artificial mode of making quinine by which the drug will be reduced to something like 3d per ounce. The discovery is laid to have been accidentally made by the breaking of a medicine bottle. We have to depend for our quinine on the cultivation of the chincona tree from whose bark only about two per cent of good quinine can be extracted, 98 per cent being valueless. The drug, it is said, can now be made without limit by a simple process from an article which can be always had in abundance in any part of the world. The discoverer is about to communicate with the Government who annually spend in India alone about £60,000 in the cultivation of the chincona tree. This is not the first statement of the kind, and we shall be pardoned if we venture to be a little sceptical of the great results that have been promised.

THE LATEST currency danger to India has assumed a novel phase. Individual officers of Government are submitting, separately, memorials to the Secretary of State praying that the exchange at two shillings per rupee, may be conceded to them in regard to family remittance Home, such remittances not to exceed one-half of salary of remitter. In doing so, they point out that the continued depreciation in silver, while benefitting the masses in India, who have dealings in England and are paid in English currency, is utterly ruinous to officers, especially when having families to support at Home. If the Secretary of State can find his way of making the concession prayed for, his first duty will be to apply it to the Home charges, whose reduction to the normal state will benefit the masses in India.

THE Neologos of Constantinople announces that Batoum is being fortified with guns of the heaviest calibre, and that 6,000 men from the Caucasus have been ordered to reinforce the garrison there.

NEWCASTLE is actively preparing an international and colonial exhibition of inventions and appliances used in mining and mechanical engineering and other industries with their products, to be opened on her birthday, May 24, 1887 in commemoration of the jubilee of the Queen's reign. Promoted by the engineers in the birthplace of the founder of the railway system, it will be of a universal character, and is expected to attract visitors from all parts of the engineering and mining world. The divisions comprise a full working model of a coal-mine, showing both

underground pit-working as well as those above ground, and the various kinds of machinery employed in modern engineering and naval architecture. Art as well as science will figure conspicuously.

A JUGGLER in Paris swallowed a fork, but let it go too far down. It was successfully cut out of his stomach.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER.

It is reported that Mr. Gladstone is able to deliver an address in Modern Greek in Athens, in the purest Italian in Florence, in classical Latin in Rome, in German in Berlin, and in the purest French in Paris. Nothing marvellous in so versatile a genius. There may, however, be a bit of hyperbole about the report.

THE blue fox-furs presented by the Czar to the Sultan are described as two magnificent pieces made up of the finest skins, and measuring each three metres square. Their value is reckoned at 150,000 roubles.

A MEETING between Sir West Ridgeway and the Ameer of Kabul is now being arranged for, which will take place either in Kabul itself or at some point near the city. The Ameer is said to be anxious for an interview.

THE World states that the Duke of Connaught is to return to England in May 1888. This has been settled by the Queen. The children have been left at home, and they will reside with Her Majesty during the absence of their parents.

THE Java Bode says that a meteor, which recently fell inside a private compound at Ngawie in Java, and made its way six feet deep in the soil, has been bought by Government from the owner of the land for one thousand guilders, and has been deposited in the railway work-shop at Buitenzorg, where pieces of it will be secured by means of the steam saw, to be forwarded to different scientific societies throughout the world for examination. This meteor, of irregular shape, weighs about one hundred and seventy kilogrammes, and is the largest, that has come down in Java. Our Government would have made short work of the finder by sending him to jail for not timely surrendering the windfall.

To meet the cost of the reorganised police force in Lower Burma, the Chief Commissioner has, it is said, proposed the abolition of his Revenue and Agricultural Secretariat, and of the appointment of Commissioner of Excise and Stamps, and the stoppage of all expenditure in connexion with agricultural and miscellaneous improvements. It is expected that a saving of nearly a lakh of rupees will result from these measures. Bengal might follow the example with advantage.

HERE is wormwood for those who are dancing in joy on account of the Ghi Bill. Professor Long of the Illinois State Microscopical Society, after having made repeated experiments, says:—"Taking all things into consideration, I am forced to believe that we have no absolutely certain method of distinguishing between butter and some of its substitutes; and that, of all methods proposed, the microscopic are, perhaps, the least reliable."

It is calculated that the money spent in drink in Great Britain and Ireland, would pay, not only the rent of every house in the United Kingdom, from the Queen's Castle at Windsor to the poorest peasant's cabin, but also, the rent of every farm, and would leave a balance of a million pounds sterling. What a mighty attraction has drink for man!

THURSDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER.

THE latest addition to the Calcutta Clubs is the Concord Club which held its inaugural meeting on Friday the 17th instant, under the presidency of Mr. Cotton. Mr. Cotton had some hard hits at multiplicity of Clubs, though he was assisting at the birth of one. He said: "There was a tendency towards dispersion; there was a tendency to multiplication of institutions, schools, newspapers, &c. But true welfare would be best served, he thought, if some reductions were made. For instance 4 or 5 well-conducted newspapers, carrying a profound influence on the country and Government would do better than the present 40 or 45 ill-conducted ones which served but to weaken one another. Similar remarks applied to the multiplication of institutions." His reference to the multiplicity of schools was evidently meant to do duty for a reply to the adverse criticisms on a pet theory of his friends, mooted in the meetings of the Senate of the Calcutta University, attributing the late tremendous failures in the Entrance Examinations to this undue multiplicity. There was plenty of discord at the inauguration of the "Concord." One eminent speaker held that politics, religion and various other matters might well be included in the programme of the Club, and another maintained that the revival of Hindooism among our educated men was no retrogression, which must have given a good deal of umbrage to the Christian gentlemen present. The Club has set a difficult task before it, and we shall be glad if it can attain its object. It has among its office-bearers the Hon. W. W. Hunter, Mr. Cotton and Babus Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee and Kalichurn Bannerjee. We wonder what sort of Pancreatic juice will serve to make an emulsion of the last two. One an ardent Chaitanyite, and the other a red hot vert.

THE Baricall College is in want of funds. We are glad that the principal inhabitants of the city are quite alive to the importance of collecting money in order to put the College on a sure and lasting basis.

THE Bombay Graduates' Association is agitating the question of having all meetings of the Senate open to graduates and under graduates of the University and to reporters. A representation has been sent in to the Registrar of the University on the subject. Calcutta has already secured the advantage to a considerable extent.

THE Madras Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Government of India recommending an import duty on gold. Will that remove the Exchange difficulty?

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught will proceed to Poona soon after their arrival in Bombay. His Royal Highness during his visit will open the Reay Municipal Market.

AMERICANS last year drank 642,000,000 gallons of beer, and 70,763,010 gallons of whisky. They further smoked 3,510,372,539 cigars and 1,310,556,512 cigarettes; they also chewed some hundreds of pounds of tobacco. And they are still alive to tell the tale. Great Britain, however, has, a brighter tale to tell.

OMITTING those belonging to the United States Government, the world can now boast of 827 torpedo boats of which Russia heads the list with 175, Great Britain next with 158, and France third with 123. Portugal owns five only. The higher the civilization the greater the multiplicity of instruments for the destruction of man! Christianity is supreme in all the countries named. Christianity has done one thing more, it has disarmed India so that her people may be all the more readily destroyed by wild beasts.

A LAW case of some importance is just now agitating the British public and has strong chances of being carried to the House of Lords. The well known firm of printers and publishers, Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode and Co. are printers to the Crown, and one of the terms of their contract is that they are to exclude outsiders from their printing office and take

all possible precautions against any printed matter relating to the State leaking out. A draft Bill of the Redistribution Bill of the late Government, meant solely for the use of the Cabinet made a premature appearance in a London Daily, and Her Majesty's Comptroller of Stationery office charged the printers of negligence of duty. Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode thereon brought an action against the Crown to defend themselves against the charge and to clear the conduct of their staff and workmen. The case has been decided in favor of the Crown and an appeal preferred. A good many "State Secrets" are supposed to have leaked out in connection with this action as the firm, "had come to be regarded as almost a part of the constitution." One "State Secret" that we care about is that the British Home Government does not think it expedient to keep up ruinously expensive "departments" and get their work done cheap by contractors. The Indian Imperial and Local Governments and the Retrenchment Committee for the matter of that, may well pause over the 'Secret.' They need not flatter themselves that their ruinous exclusiveness gives them immunity from "premature leaking out of State Secret." We remember what a lot of unmeaning fuss they always make when one of these disasters is supposed to befall them.

FRIDAY 24th, SEPTEMBER.

EUROPEAN Powers do not necessarily always get the better of Asiatic cowardice and "supineness," at least it has not done so in the far East, whatever may have been the case in the Western tracts. The Dutch have been carrying on a murderous war against the heroic Achinees for fifteen mortal years, without evidently being able to make any lasting impression whatever on them. Their "being forced again to enter upon operations on a large scale" does not make the Achinees show any signs of yielding. They are on the other hand daily growing more determined and hostile, and they make bold to constantly attack troops up to the very walls of Achin, where the Dutch have been obliged to concentrate, leaving all the country around to their antagonists. They have laid a regular seige to Sagi and are not quite successful, only because they are wanting in the civilized appenages of warfare in the shape of heavy seige guns. Their undaunted spirit seems to have been plentifully communicated to their "good neighbours," the Burmese "Dacoits." Could not great Britain undertake to do the job for the Hollow Landers?

THE Gun Boat *Briton*, which cruises the African waters, has been doing good service, in the suppression of slave trade. She recently captured ten Slavers and 150 Slaves. She has gone to Zanzibar to refit.

FLIES are being made by American ingenuity to do duty of Sanitary Inspectors. By settling down upon a particular portion of the room some of them recently detected a decomposed rat, a source of great nuisance, which the occupier of the room was unable to detect. This wonderful discovery is being gloriously trumpeted in American journals and the wonder is that no patent has yet been taken out. Sillyness ought to have a limit somewhere.

AN enterprising Genoese firm is going to send abroad a "floating exhibition of liquors, wine and other products." In the saloon of a big steamer that has been chartered for the purpose, the Exhibition will be arranged, and there will of course be a bar for the tasting. The Calcutta "Fatals" as one of the glorious fraternity style themselves, will give the Exhibition a right royal "reception," should it visit their historic port.

THE government of Holland is very jealous of the strictures of the Batavian Press upon its actions. A number of Editors are in jail for "seditious writing." Our Anglo-Indian friends would probably like to order a copy of the Batavian law on the subject—that is if they have a law up there—for the guidance of the next Law Member of the Governor General's Council.

WE shall soon know all about the sea-serpent. Mr. Barnum has agreed to pay 20,000 dollars to any one

who brings him a serpent 100 feet long. His money is probably safe.

JOURNALISM has assumed a somewhat novel phase in Chandernagore of late and inducements have been thrown out to subscribers in the shape of lottery prizes. The Mayor of Chandernagore has, however, come forward, and prohibited such lottery and one of the projectors has withdrawn his prospectus, and another will be allowed to hold the lottery for the last time. The British Indian law is very strict on the subject, and we are glad that the French Government at Chandernagore have thought fit to make similar regulations. The less gambling the better, though human nature is very prone to gambling.

SATURDAY 25th, SEPTEMBER.

SIR Michael Hicks-Beach, it is said, is being vigilantly guarded by a special officer from Scotland-yard.

THE Russian papers declare that civil war is imminent in Bulgaria, and that the Russian Government must intervene to prevent the spread of anarchy throughout the Balkan provinces. Nice devise, no doubt, of having ones' finger in the dainty pie. But will it tell? The Powers have not all gone to sleep, though they may.

RUMOURS are in circulation at St. Petersburg that China is hastening her armaments in a somewhat remarkable manner. It is asserted that several well-known English manufacturers have contracted to furnish her shortly with 200,000 rifles.

HER Majesty has authorised an alteration in the "Queen's Regulations" to the effect that the wives of soldiers, within three months of their confinement, are not to be embarked either at home or abroad, and that the husbands of such women shall remain with them. This kind act of Her Majesty will make her more popular in the Army than ever.

A CURIOUS tendency to increase in the proportion of female children born has recently been noticed in Paris. Normally, the male children outnumber the female in the proportion of 135 boys to 100 girls, but for the last few months the proportion of girls born has undergone remarkable increase. Taking twenty-three weeks, the average has been exceeded in eleven. The same tendency appears to exist all over France. This is generalization on insufficient data.

AN evening entertainment was recently given to a large number of the principal native gentlemen of the City and Cantonment of Poona by the Right Reverend Dr. Mylne, Bishop of Bombay, at his residence. Their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief were also present. Refreshments were provided on the occasion after the native fashion. Garlands of flowers, *pan supari* and *altar* were distributed, and the assembly broke up at 7.30. The example might be imitated by European gentlemen all over India without any serious risk of loss of dignity or honor.

ANOTHER *cause celebre* in the shape of a divorce case has filled columns of the English papers. Peculiar interest attaches to it from the fact that the co-respondent was a clergyman, the Rev. Arthur Robert Morrison Finlayson, formerly curate of St. Philips Chorley, Cheshire, and now organising secretary to the Colonial and Continental Church Society. The petition was that of Mr. Joseph Cookson, a merchant of Manchester, for a divorce by reason of his wife's adultery. He declared that his meetings with the respondent were arranged in order that he might attempt to bring about a reconciliation between husband and wife and to afford comfort to the respondent. His use of the words "Pet," "My Darling," and "Beloved" in certain advertisements intended to catch her eye were "allegorical expressions" only. The jury found for the petitioner, and the reverend gentleman was ordered to pay £1,000 damages. What has become of his clerical avocations after the decree nisi?

THE rabbits seem to have it all their own way down in Australia, and are proving themselves such a great nuisance that it has been decided to spend some 8,000 pounds for a fence 90 miles long to prevent the inroad of rabbits from Victoria to South Australia.

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—
2 lbs in 20 minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

These well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.

An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited. N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block ice in Cylinder. 4th size...Cash 250 2nd „ „ „ 175. N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

CASH PRICES.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	...	Cash Rs 190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	...	Cash Rs 275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs 375	
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case	...	Cash Rs 10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Robber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wire		
Coolers, Rubber, Bands, Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application		
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c. ...	...	Cash Rs. 22

ARLINGTON & CO.,
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GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES.

CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsule, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin diseases.

The Capsule are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar and two or three of them taken before meals possess the same medical properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature, printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., R. Scott Thomson and Co.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or supper," and invaluable for Invalids and young children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best COCOA for India and the colonies, keeping for years in all climates, being in a concentrated form. Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining properties Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort by the Royal Navy. Retailers by Chemists, Grocers, &c, in air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s 6d. Sole Proprietors—H. SCHWEITZER & Co. 10, ADAM Street LONDON, and all wholesale Houses.

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Established 1809.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £3,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL „ 2,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL „ 62,5000

Life Department.

The Revenue of the Life and Annuity Branches for the year 1885 including interest was £550,611.

The Life and Annuity Fund now amounts to £4,292,488-9-0. The figures shew the undoubted security of this office. During 1885, 1000 new policies were issued producing £32,756-11-3 of new Premium. The Bonus for the quinquennium ending 1885 was £1-9, per cent. per annum upon the sums insured and previously declared Bonuses.

Insurance effected on the whole life Terminable Premium, Endowment and Short Period Systems. Medical Fees and all such expenses paid by the Company. Premiums may be paid yearly, half-yearly. Quarterly or monthly, without any additional charge. Native Lives are accepted at special Rates.

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From whom all information and prospectuses may be obtained.

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In whose name eighty per cent. of the Gross Premiums received, and all interest thereon is invested in Government Securities to meet claims.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.

LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED, WITHOUT FINE.

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Risks on the Lives of native gentlemen taken a favourable rates which have been approved by eminent Actuaries.

HAROLD AND CO.,**3, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.****Harmoniums.****CASH PRICES.**

3 Octaves, solid wood, with Expression Knee-swell	...	Rs
4 " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	90
Either of the above can be had folding, fitted in a travelling case, at a cost of Rs	...	10 Extra.
5 Octaves, in solid oak case	...	Rs 120
5 " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	135
5 " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	150
5 " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	160
5 " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	200
5 " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	250
5 " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	450
5 " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	500
HAROLD & Co.'s Folding Organista or Travelling Harmonium, 3½ octaves in case	...	150

"Harmoni Flutes"

OR

"BOX-HARMONIUMS."**CASH PRICES.**

3 Octaves, 1 stop, in box	...	40
3 " " " " " " (superior)...	...	50
3 " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	75
3½ " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	90
3½ " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	95
Self-Instruction Book for the above...	...	3

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SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR PLAYING BENGALI OR

HINDUSTANI AIRS.

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, 4 stops, in box	...	125
3½ " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	150

CLARIONETS.

Clarionets in B flat, of cocoa wood, 13 German Silver Keys, in velvet-lined wooden box, with lock

Cash Price Rs. 35

Clarionets, in flat, E flat, or C, of cocoa-wood, with German silver tips, keys, and rings, very highly finished, in mahogany velvet-lined box, with lock and key

Cash Price Rs 88

HAROLD & CO., DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

411

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5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

crystal chandeliers,**crystal wall lights,****crystal hall lamps,****crystal table lamps.**

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

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Rampoor Boalia, Rajshaye.

All kinds of gold and silver ornaments such as Diamond rings from Rs. 125-40, Pokharaj rings (almost resembling the lustre of Diamond) 20-16, Diamond cut double gold necklaces 200-35, Diamond cut gold Armlet 200-35, Earrings 80-45, Kan 300-150, Seal Rings 16-10, Silver Ganga Jamoona Anklet 60-30, &c., and silver plates and pearl necklaces, are always kept ready for sale.

2. The solder used in any ornament does, in no case, lower the value of the gold of the ornament, when melted, more than one rupee per tola.

3. All ornaments purchased at the shop are received back on deduction of one rupee per tola for gold and one anna per tola for silver ornaments; the price refunded being regulated by the market price of gold and silver at the time.

4. Necklaces and armlets with Diamond cuts which are generally made with gold that lowers the value of the gold 4 to 5 Rs. per tola, when melted are to special order, made without using any solder of lower value.

5. Mufasil orders with earnest money are instantly supplied per Value Payable post.

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"আপনার দোকানে প্রস্তুত গহনা গুলি অতি স্বন্দর গঠন হইয়াছিল, এবং যতদূর জানিতে পারিয়াছি, তাহাতে বুঝিয়াছি যে তাহা অকৃত্রিম এবং স্বলভ।"

Bipinvihari Gupta, M. A. Professor, Presidency College.

"Since some years I have been dealing with Baboo Sree Krissen Dass as a customer and all the ornaments, both gold and silver, he supplied to me, and made to my order, during the period were of good quality and of chosen pattern. Everything was very neatly done and promptly delivered. I confidently recommend him to public patronage."

446 Chundra Nath Chowdhury, L. M. S., Vice-Chairman, R. B. Municipality."

THE

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Secretary

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not say it was not right and proper, but I am quite certain that further enquiries would be necessary. I would submit that no section ought to be passed without at least the Corporation, in whose hands the largest markets and slaughter-houses in the town were placed, having been asked to report on it." He dwelt also on some of the other recommendations of the Health Society, and fully explained their bearings, involving in some cases the necessity of altering the Evidence Act, and the utter impossibility of settling them all within a limited period of one week. The President closed the proceedings in a very conciliatory speech, in course of which he gave every assurance to the Health Society, that its suggestions will be taken into careful consideration, by an early opportunity. He also made an important announcement. He said: "In this connection I am glad to be in a position to announce to the Council that his Excellency the Viceroy has anticipated the wishes to which expression has been given by some Honorable Members here, and by articles in the Calcutta vernacular press. A telegram, which I have received, shows that a letter has been already issued by the Government of India to all local Governments and administrations asking for opinions as to the desirability of legislating with a view to more effectively checking the sale of adulterated articles of food not only within the limits of the Presidency towns, but in all Municipalities and other local areas to which it may be proper to extend such restrictive measures. Our present Bill will, I trust, be sufficient for the emergency which has called it forth. In the action taken by his Excellency the Viceroy in Council an opportunity will be afforded to all Societies and Associations interested in the question to assist by their co-operation and advice in the preparation of a more complete law upon the subject extending to all parts of India." We were from the beginning in favour of a comprehensive scheme of legislation, and we are glad that the prospect of such a legislation is promising.

Since writing the above we have received a copy of the Government Circular. The enquiry to be instituted is in every way fit and proper. We cannot, however, help remarking that it affords the strongest evidence in support of the soundness of the recommendation we had made about the issue of an Ordinance under the Indian Councils Act. Had it been followed, it would have at once met the urgency of the case, and prevented the absurdity of passing a law first, and then making an enquiry about its necessity. But, *n'importe*; we have got what we wanted.

THE TIPPERAH RAJ.

The tirade contained in year-before-last's Administration Report of Hill Tipperah has been repeated in the last year's report with some little modification. It need not be a matter of any surprise to those who know any thing of the inner working of Government Secretariats that a Prince or Chief who for good reason or bad may have incurred the displeasure of the authorities, should be taken to task on all possible and impossible occasions, and lowered in the eyes of his subjects and the public at large. Preservation of dignity of the Paramount Power in this somewhat questionable fashion, has come to be quite a part and parcel of official creed in India, and the branded chief's remedy lies not in vigorous attempts at reform or a change in the personnel of his ministry, but in the propitiation of the offended deity by any means that may appear most suitable. The subject of the complaint last year was, that the Maharaja tried to administer his affairs with the aid of a non-resident officer. But a change in that direction in the shape of the appointment of Babu Dinonath Sen, of Dacca does not seem to have met the requirements of the case. The Lieutenant-Governor still complains that the Tipperah house has not been put in proper order, his entreaties remonstrances, nay open threats notwithstanding. The threat is accordingly repeated, and "to impress upon His Highness the Lieutenant Governor's views" has been enunciated to be the "duty of the Commissioner" whatever that may be meant to convey. It is admitted that the year has been a healthy and a fairly prosperous one. The Assistant Political

Agent who submits the Report is good enough to certify:—

"The unbroken state of freedom from internal disturbance and external oppression, which the country has been enjoying for a series of years, has generated in the minds of the people a sense of security which itself is conducive to their general prosperity. The people are now more settled in their habitation, and more ready to invest their little savings in silver ornaments and brass utensils."

But Sir Rivers Thompson, who has his own favourite hobby to ride, is not satisfied. Through the aid of some occult powers, the nature of which is not disclosed in the Resolution on the Report, against all evidence, it is evident to the Lieutenant Governor that the Augean stable of "internal administration should be cleansed. What administration does not and will not need cleansing in this sense to the end of time? Not the British, if we are more sure of one thing than another. The Assistant Political Agent is roundly taken to task and is administered a castigation which will make him think twice next time when he dares certify in the manner he has done, in favour of a Prince who is in the bad books of the Powers that be. We are told,

"It may be said that there is a 'sense of security' compared with the feeling that existed years ago; but Sir Rivers Thompson fears that that sense of absolute security, which is essential for the growth of a people's welfare and prosperity, does not exist in Hill Tipperah and the remarks of the Assistant Political Agent are hardly in accord with the general tenour of the report, or with specific allegations made in other parts of it. For instance, it is stated that 'the chief drawback to immigration is the want of full confidence in the general administration of the State on the part of the people living in the adjacent British districts, from which only immigrants are likely to come. Indeed, the marked contrast between British territory and the hill territory at their lines of contact appears to have forcibly struck both the Agent and his Assistant. On the British side there are stretches of cultivation and a teeming population; on the other side, scrub jungle and a scanty population. On the British side there are numerous, large and thriving villages inhabited by the upper classes of the people, but on the hill side there is but one solitary Brahman hamlet, which is said to have been kept up only by the fostering care of the late Sub-divisional Officer."

The less one speaks of the "drawbacks of immigration" in these days of appalling disclosures of coolie oppression in Assam, the better for the good name of British Administration. That illusory defects of administration like these should have been made grounds of attack on a helpless chief, shows the utter hollowness of the theory sought to be set up and accepted that the only semi-independent principality in Bengal is rotten to the core and that because Bengali influence is unfortunately in predominant there. To strengthen the case for the prosecution a great parade is sought to be made of the "preference of the people for British rule." The defects of the Tipperah land revenue system of farming, of the absence of permanent interest in land, as if the Permanent Settlement of Bengal is not practically obsolete and a thing of the past. A number of hole-picking and petty fault-finding then follows, under the heads of Trades, Commerce, Revenue Administration, Police and Crime Civil Justice, Jails, Military Force, Education, Post office, Boundary matters, and every other conceivable topic. The cry is the same throughout, *Delenda Est Carthago*—there is need for larger reforms, as if the Administration of which Sir Rivers Thompson is the head stands in no need of reform whatever and is a model of perfection. It is unbearable that His Highness should have had the impudence of retaining in his own hands, the power of dealing with all officers drawing more than Rs 100 per mensem and should entertain favourites. The Report is gracious enough to remark apologetically in the end that "it is no pleasing duty which devolves upon the Lieutenant-Governor to have to review every year, with disparagement and disapproval, the condition of things in Hill Tipperah," as if there is any real occasion for it. But the framer of the Resolution is evidently ashamed of his weakness. He adds:—"The efforts made here and there to remove defects of administration and to improve the revenues are laudable enough in their place, but they only aggravate the evil which is at the root, if increased revenues are applied to larger extravagances on the part of the head of the State. No administration can be effective for good in the position of things which the present report brings again to notice. The expenditure is considerably in excess of the income. Superfluous establishments are retained, because it is easier to retain them than to pay off the arrears of salaries which are due. Waste and indebtedness are thus perpetuated. In the mean-

time the country needs development by opening out communications, which are said to be everywhere bad. Schools deteriorate for want of funds to pay the teachers. Trade is restrained by the exaction of imposts, the levy of which is in the hands of not very scrupulous agents at a distance from supervision, and the entire revenue system leaves to farmers with a temporary interest, the power to extort as much as they can from an impoverished body of cultivators, who have no kind of security in their holdings. If the Maharajah of Hill Tipperah—a State of ancient and distinguished lineage—cannot see his way to an effective reduction of the personnel and other expenses at the capital, the Lieutenant-Governor anticipates very little from the exertions of any minister, however energetic and earnest, in the way of real reform. It should be the duty of the Commissioner to impress these views upon His Highness." This is all very good, but we have not yet heard that Sir Rivers has abandoned repeated trips by special trains to Darjeeling at this time of extreme financial pressure. But that is by the way. By far the best thing that His Highness can do under galling circumstances like these is to abdicate in favour of the Commissioner, who has been commissioned to impress upon him "these views," and betake to *Banaprastha*, or its anglicised edition of sack cloth and ashes.

Latest News and Notes.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and the Duchess, reach Bombay this morning, which they will leave tomorrow for Poona. It is said that the present intention of His Royal Highness is to return to England in April 1888. We heartily welcome their Highnesses back to India.

AFTER the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on Friday last, in which the modified Ghi Bill was passed, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor took his departure to Darjeeling. A number of gentlemen were present on the platform to see his Honor off.

THE rebuff that Mr. Ilbert's Draft Bill for amending the law relating to imprisonment for debt met with in Bengal, and other parts of the country has been repeated in Madras. The Madras Government think that public opinion being strongly against the Bill, it is not desirable to extend it to Madras until the results of its working in N. W. Provinces and Oudh are known. The Madras Government is supported in this opinion by the Madras High Court, the Board of Revenue and the Advocate General, Madras.

ON Mr. Jones's return from leave, Mr. Osmond Beeby left the bench of the Calcutta Small Cause Court. But he is to have a seat on it again, on 1000 Rs a month. The additional judgeship lately sanctioned to clear off arrears, will be filled up by him. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Hon'ble Justices Wilson and Traverselyan some important modifications will take place in the working of the Court after the holidays. A new system will be tried for revising the daily list of causes. All summons cases will, on the returnable date of the summons, come before one only of the Judges, who will revise the whole list of the Court for each day. No "costs of the day" will be allowed on adjournments. Nor will adjournments be allowed, even by consent, except upon good cause shown. The method though somewhat summary and likely to jeopardise public interest to a certain extent, is well worth a trial in view of removing the constantly complained of block of business. If it does not work well it may easily be allowed to be replaced by some more convenient system.

THE Bakreed riots at Ambala seem to have been of a much more serious nature than was at first supposed. A meeting of the Hindu residents of the city was held on the 19th instant, and a memorial to the Punjab Government was adopted praying for the redress of their religious grievances. The Hindu shopkeepers persistently refused to open their shops till they are assured of justice by the Government. Great excitement prevails.

THE coincidence of the Maharrum with the Durga Pooja festival this year, furnishes reasons to apprehend grave disturbances in the large cities of Upper India and the authorities cannot devise too stringent measures for the preservation of peace. Respecting the religious susceptibilities of the two communities it is no doubt a task of great delicacy and difficulty, and the Government officials will be called upon to display considerable tact, firmness and impartiality. Much will depend upon the good sense of the leaders and the better portions of the communities; but even their utmost exertions may be wholly futile in the face of an angry mob.

The case of Guard Snelling of the E. B. State Railway, who so terrified the poor girl Rohini, that she actually jumped out of the moving train and seriously injured herself to save her honor, has been postponed to Wednesday next. He is being tried at Krishnagore on the charge of entering a female compartment, an offence under the Railway Act. The man, judging from the facts already before the public, might have been charged, it seems, of a much graver offence under the Indian Penal Code. A European barrister and a European solicitor have gone down to Krishnagore to conduct the defence. The issues of the trial will be watched with the keenest interest throughout the country, as it involves the question of great importance to the whole of the Indian community. Cases of this description are unfortunately becoming too familiar in the country and the good name of British Administration of justice will be greatly jeopardised if they continue to be dealt with in the loose and easy-going fashion that they generally are done. It is much to be regretted that our European friends should see fit to side with every one of their nationality who finds his way to the "bar." They will by their unadvised persistence in this questionable course be not only making impartial administration of justice an impossibility, but will be setting the Indians a really bad lesson. Why should every white prisoner at the bar be sought to be made out a martyr?

Sir John E. Gorst, Under-Secretary of State for India, intends to pay a visit of some duration to India during the cold season. He has arranged to leave England on the 15th of October, and the visit will have reference to matters of business. The Under-Secretary will be the guest of Lord Dufferin, with whom he will discuss certain important questions relating to finance and railway extension. The Government is already making enquiries with regard to the subjects that will come before the Select Committee of Enquiry into the administration of India that is to be appointed next Session. Sir John Gorst's visit will have a direct bearing on the questions to which enquiry will be directed. Sir John has long taken a keen interest in Indian affairs and in the Opposition has rendered India important service. He is well qualified to handle properly Indian economic questions of importance, and he ought to be able to achieve great results from his official visit to India, provided he can tolerably divest himself of Anglo-Indian influence, which is sure to be brought to bear upon him during his visit, as in all other cases. Mr. Childers, the late Home Secretary, also comes with Sir John Gorst.

A telegram to the *Times of India* says that the London *Times*, in a leader condemns the despatch of the Government of India on the Simla migration question as unsatisfactory. It says that it is unfortunate that every defence and every explanation cuts two ways. The credit of the saving in railway expenses which is claimed, is, the article says, inadmissible, and does not set off the sum on the wrong side of the account. No mention is made in the despatch of the great waste of time incurred in the removal of the Government from Calcutta to Simla and *vice versa*. This is an important consideration, as waste of time means waste of money. The Thunderer's denunciation means that the Indian agitation has not been wholly thrown away; and continued persistent, and combined agitation is all that is wanted to insure success. The "labours" of our Finance Committee out here, were never expected to bring about great results and they never will. The evil can be adequately checked only by agitation in Parliament and by influencing public opinion in England. A telegram says that a return presented to Parliament shows that the net average expense of the migrations of the Government of India to Simla is five lakhs per annum. The expenses are bound

to be plentifully more than what the returns care to put them down at. A slight manoeuvre in the figure-work often shows results diametrically opposed to the actual state of facts.

A Simla telegram says that the correspondence, which has been going on for some time with the Secretary of State regarding the office of the Director-General of Railways is considered likely to lead shortly to the abolition of that appointment. Should this proposal be arrived at, a system of a more extended decentralization will probably be introduced in the management of the Indian State Railways.

THE new contract concluded between the Treasury and the Peninsula and Oriental Company for the conveyance of the India and China mails shows a saving of £95,000 annually to Government as compared with last contract. Upwards of one day will be saved in the time of transit.

THE year 1884-85 was remarkable in the history of the Bengal Economic and Art Museum for a complete alteration and wide extension of its scope. The energies of the management were concentrated on consolidation of the work done in the previous year, and not on original work in fresh directions. The removal of the Museum from the old premises in Hastings Street to the buildings adjoining the Imperial Museum was completed during the year. The economic collection was still kept in a temporary shed, where the exhibits were much exposed to climatic influences. The Museum was closed in December during the continuance of the preliminary exhibition of articles sent to the Indo-Colonial Exhibition. During the remaining eleven months of the year, 270,553 persons visited the Museum, the monthly average being 24,505. This is by far the largest number yet recorded, and the increase is no doubt due, as reported by the Committee, to the removal of the Museum to the close proximity of the Imperial Museum. The number of visitors was greatest in January 1886, when it reached 38,130. The cost of the Museum came to Rs. 10,969-10-3 against Rs. 13,124-4, the decrease being mainly due to saving of house-rent formerly paid for the premises in Hastings Street.

Our Mahomedan friends have scored, what they will deem as, a great victory with regard to the recent establishment of six State scholarships, of the value of £200 each per annum, tenable for three years in England, by persons who are "natives" of India within the meaning of section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3. They had memorialized the Government for raising the limit of age of candidates from 21 to 22, as, they held, the former limit would practically exclude Mahomedans who take to education rather late in life. The Governor-General in Council has now, after careful consideration and consultation with the authorities of the Calcutta University, resolved to raise the age limit. It is accordingly notified that the maximum limit of age for all classes of candidates for these scholarships shall be 22 years instead of 21 years. The Hindoos will be thankful to their Mahomedan friends for gaining a concession which will do them more good than injury. But a loss both have been made to suffer by the Resolution granting the concession. It is notified that each scholar shall be provided with a free passage to and from England, instead of with a sum of £100 as passage money for journey, each way to which he would have been entitled under the original resolution. The Resolution, the Mahomedans will now probably feel had much better not been meddled with at all.

THE next sitting of the National Congress will take place in December next and it is expected that representatives from all parts of the country will attend the Congress. To give a suitable reception to the delegates, to house them properly, and to look after the arrangements in general, a Committee consisting, among others, of the following gentlemen has been formed:—

MAHARAJAH Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I., Maharajah Narendra Krishna Bahadur, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, Babu Durga Churn Law, Rajah Purna Chunder Singh, Babu Mohesh Chunder Chowdhry, W. C. Bonnerjee Esq., Kumar Nil Krishna, Kumar Binaya Krishna, R. D. Mehta Esq., Manockji Rustomji Esq., Babu Joy Kissen Mukerji, Dr. Guru Das Bannerji, Babu Shama

Churn Law, Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, Babu Norendra Nath Sen, Dr. Trolakhy Nath Mitra, Babu Gria Bhusan Mukerji, H. M. Rustomji Esq., Dr. Mohendra Lal Sircar, Mr. Monmohun Ghose, Hon'ble A. M. Bose, &c., &c., The following are the members of the working Committee:—Hon'ble Peary Mohun Mukerji, Mr. J. Ghosal, and Babu Saligram Singh, Babu Mahesh Chandra Chowdhry, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee and the City College authorities have come forward to place their houses at the disposal of the Committee for accomodating the delegates.

THE Peary Chand Mitra Testimonial Fund has been eminently successful. After defraying the charges for the Town Hall marble bust, the Committee has had a balance, 600 Rupees of which have been made over to the Calcutta University for annually presenting a silver medal to the successful candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in Philosophy in the B. A. Examination. The remainder has been made over to the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the purpose of erecting a drinking trough for cattle. A fitter memorial to the Babu could not possibly be devised, and as he made prevention of cruelty to animals his life's work.

THE Finance Committee has, we are glad to learn, made a sensible proposal. It is stated that the passage and outfit allowances (£800) granted under the Civil Travelling Allowance Code to an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General and to a Chief Justice of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay, or the North-West Provinces appointed in England, should be abolished. The proposal should apply to all Government officials, supposed to be entitled to extravagant passage money and outfit.

WHILE the Government is coming to see the objectionable principle involved in granting extravagant passage money and outfit to its officers, the Calcutta Corporators are trying to win cheap reputation for popularity at the expense of the rate-payers whose trusted representatives they are. An increased salary was not, it seems, sufficient inducement for a brand new whole-time Health Officer and they have been voting him passage money of late. A firm stand was made against the absurd proposal; but it did not avail, as the "people's representatives" saw fit to vote in a mass for this reckless squandering of public money. Another proposal of squandering was before their Water Supply Committee, in the shape of a proposal to grant "bonuses to the Engineering officers who have satisfactorily and economically laid the new main. The work has neither been satisfactorily nor economically done so far as we can see, for the result of putting high pressure was leakage in several places. If the Corporators are under a pledge to additionally fee those who have been paid for doing their work, let them at any rate wait till their rate-payers pronounce an opinion as to the satisfactory laying of the main after putting it to the practical test of getting a good supply of water. Impetuous cart-before-the-horse-practice is objectionable in the extreme, and public opinion ought to be strong enough to deter our Corporators from riding their hobbies to death.

THEEBAW, then, is not the drunken sot, we used to hear him described for "political objects" when he was yet King Theebaw, for his captors soon found out and acknowledged that he did not do so much as to touch the "maddening draught." He could not have been an unmitigated tyrant either; his heart has a profuse supply of the milk of human kindness. Only very lately had he remitted some seven or eight hundred rupees, not an inconsiderable sum in his bondage and captivity, to the authorities in Burma for distribution among the needy and poor there. But the police officer in charge of the ex-king, who has had the hardihood of posting the money-order, has been severely taken to task according to an informant who sees a good deal of what goes on behind the screen, by the Foreign Secretariat, for doing unauthorised what he had no business to do. We do not know whether steps will be taken to recover the money from the needy and poor, or a deduction be made from the monthly allowance of the ex-king.

It is gratifying to note that Babu Nityagopal Mookerjee M. A., of the General Assembly's

Institution, stood first in the examination for the Diploma of Membership in the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, scoring no less than 1937 marks out of a possible total of 2100. None of his fellow competitors, mostly English or Scotch, could approach him. He attained full marks in two subjects by his written papers, and one in a *viva voce* examination.

WE are sincerely sorry to see it announced that Babu Nilamber Mukerjee has resigned his office of Finance minister to the Government of Kashmir. In the different capacities in which he served the Maharaja and his father, the Babu did an immense deal of good to his masters, and is deserving of the highest consideration from those for whose benefit he devoted the best part of his life. Apart from his official duties the service he did in introducing sericulture, and wine making and in promoting mining industry in the Kashmir State entitles him to high reward. He was, however, one too many for his fellow office-bearers, and intrigue went dead against him. Kashmir will deeply feel his loss before he is long away from it. It is said that his enemies propose to withhold his well-earned pension from him.

THE *Pioneer* has discovered a mare's nest. It beholds in a recent attempt made at Banares to establish a Joint Stock Company for the sale of pure *ghi*, a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. The Company is to start with a capital of Rs. 10,000 at a place where the weekly consumption of *ghi* cost considerably more than that sum. Whence is the Company to obtain its large daily supply, if the manufacturers are left to their own devices? We believe the experience of Co-operative stores is not very promising. Certain it is that retail shop keepers have not been driven out of the market yet by those Stores. Political economy in such cases plays a part, which, in the long run, cannot be overcome by petty combinations. At Banares to some extent religion checks the use of lard or tallow as an adulterant; but *Konchra* or the oil of *Mauva* seed is infinitely more objectionable, as consisting of a quantity of stearine which is as good for food as our candles are.

WE are loth to notice the Traill case which is now *sub-judice*. We are not in a position to determine how far the verdict of a majority of the Coroner's Jury in the case is *prima facie* right or wrong. It may be that Mr. Traill is perfectly innocent of the charge against him, and that the three witnesses who have sworn against him have perjured themselves, or it may be that Mr. Traill did strike the sickly duffry who succumbed under it. The truth of the matter cannot be elicited until the case has been tried before a proper tribunal, and until that trial is over it is meet and proper that nothing should be done to influence public opinion. Some people, however, have totally lost sight of this salutary principle, and raised a hue and cry which is a scandal to public journalism. Our contemporary of the *Englishman* is particularly obnoxious to this charge. He has, as in the Gibbons case, raised a hue and cry about race antagonism which is highly unbecoming in the interests of public justice. Nothing of the kind should have been done. The prosecution in the Police Court for perjury of the witnesses who swore against Mr. Traill before the Coroner is even worse. It is a positive scandal, and we deeply regret that this step should have been adopted to intimidate the witnesses.

It is said that people learn the bad words of a foreign language much faster than its good ones. Certain it is that some of our Mufassil Hakims evince a familiarity with abusive, vulgar and obscene Indian terms which bears no relation to their knowledge of our vernaculars, and cases are every now and then turning up of members of the Services insulting respectable Indians with obscene language. The latest instance comes from the other side of India. Lieutenant Salmon, Assistant Political Agent, Halad Prant, while trying a case of the Morvi Durbar, so far forgot himself as to grossly abuse some of the witnesses. Mr. Wadea, the Counsel for the Plaintiffs remonstrated at this, and was immediately threatened with expulsion from the Court house. The Counsel thereupon went away. Lieutenant Salmon then sent for the plaintiffs and ordered them to go on with their case, and on

their telling that they could not get on without the aid of a Vakil, rushed at them, assaulted them, and poured forth a volley of *ban—, Haram khore, soor*, and other disgusting words. The plaintiffs thereupon lodged a complaint against the Lieutenant, but the Political Agent did not entertain the charge. The case is now in appeal before the Bombay Government.

Telegrams.

Sir William White will shortly be appointed British Ambassador at Constantinople in the place of Sir Edward Thornton.

A meeting of the exhibitors of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition took place in favor of the re-opening of the Exhibition next year.

Six Moonlighters, after attacking a farm house at Kerry, fell into an ambush, prepared by the Police, acting under instructions of Sir Redvers Buller, and were captured.

THE relations between France and Madagascar are strained, owing to disputes which have arisen relating to the treaty between the two Powers.

M. de Freycinet has instructed the French Resident at Madagascar to demand the complete execution of the treaty with the Hova Government.

For the week ending the 19th instant, the official reports from Upper Burma state that Mandalay town is quiet, but that the district is somewhat disturbed by Shan dakaits from the hills. In one township the villagers successfully resisted the dakaits; in Ava, two villages had beaten back the dakaits. Shwebo, Sagaing, and Yen Districts are generally quiet, the lower part of Chindwin was becoming fairly settled. In Myingyan, an expedition had gone against a large gang which was harassing the southern part of the district. In Pagan, the Myook with a party of the villagers and the Burmese police, had beaten off a considerable body of dakaits under Bo Sho. Six dakaits were killed, including one chief. The villagers lost four men killed. Yamethen District is still considerably disturbed.

No news has been received about the alleged fighting between the Afghans and Badakhshians at Fyzabad. The story is probably a Russian invention, designed to throw discredit on Afghan rule in Badakhshan.

THE Sultan has received the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince George, in Constantinople in a most cordial manner and has decorated both their Royal Highnesses.

A small portion of the garrison of Madrid has revolted in favour of a republic. The disaffected troops marched through the principal streets of the city, after killing two of their officers. The remainder of the garrison were, however, called out and after a short fight succeeded in quelling the rising. The rebels finding that they were backed up neither by the rest of the garrison nor by the people, seized a train at the station and took to flight, and are now being actively pursued. The state of siege has been proclaimed. THE rebel troops who escaped into the country after an unsuccessful emeute here, have mostly been captured by the loyal troops sent in pursuit, with whom they had many skirmishes. Numerous arrest of Republicans have been made.

IN the House of Commons Lord Randolph Churchill said that the Government intended at the beginning of next session to propose great changes in the Rules of Procedure for facilitating the conduct of business in the House.

Acknowledgments.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undermentioned publications:—

1. The Indian Telegraph Guide for October, 1886.

2. The Mahabharata, translated into English by Babu Pratap chandra Roy. Part XXVI.
3. Lecture to Man. By Henry Varley.
4. Facts are Stubborn Things.
5. The European Slave trade in English girls.
6. The Sentinel for June 1884.
7. The Priest, the woman and the confessional. By Pere Chiniguy.
8. Eighteenth Sanitary Report of the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal. 1885.
9. Meteorological notes for April and May 1886.
10. The Rent law of Bengal. By Dr Vipina Chandra Rai
11. Report on the working of the Government Charitable Dispensaries in the Central Provinces, 1885-86.
12. Review of the Trade in India in 1885-86.
13. Dr. Cameron on the Hygienic Failure of the C. D. Act relating to women.
14. Can you undo?
15. The Mother's Telegram.
16. "They May Languish that win."
17. "Serve Him Right"
18. The Tumour Removed.
19. A Happy Christmas to you.
20. I am coming.
21. The Chrisian Soldier.
22. "I lay my sins in Jesus."
23. A Happy New year to you.
24. "Have you read your Bible?"
25. The Three Red lines.
26. Gone Home.
27. "You not three."
28. The Imperial Gazetteer of India by the Hon'ble Dr. W. W. Hunter 8 Vols.
29. Pali Prakas, part 1.
30. Alochona Vol 1. part 11.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—September 22. 1886.

General—14th Sept.—Mr. G E Porter, Judl Comr, Chota Nagpore, leave for three months.

Mr. S C Hampton, D M and D C, Shahabad, is allowed leave for six months.

Mr. H L Harrison, Comr. of Police, Calcutta, leave for eighteen days, from 18th prox.

15th Sept.—Baboo Tara Nath Bose, Tempy S D C, Mymensingh, leave for one month, from 2nd prox.

Mr. T E Coxhead, M and C, Burdwan, to act temply as Comr, Burdwan Divn, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J Beames.

Mr. B De, O J m and D C, Hooghly, to act as M and C, Burdwan, during the absence, on deputation of Mr. T E Coxhead.

The services of Mr. F J Marsden, Chief Presdy Magte, Calcutta, are placed temply at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the Home Dept.

17th Sept.—Mr. T Smith, Dist. and Sess. Judge, Gya, leave for two and-a-half months.

Mr. J F Stevens to act as Dist. and Sess. Judge of Gya, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T Smith.

Mr. H. H. Birch, O D M and D C, Gya, leave up to 1st Novr., 1886, in extension.

18th Sept.—The following tempy promotions are made in the Subordinate Executive Service:—Promoted temply to the 4th grade—Baboo Rajani Nath Chatterjee, vice Baboo Saroda Prasad Chatterjee; Baboo Amar Nath Bhattacharjee, vice Baboo Rajani Nath Chatterjee, on deputation; Baboo Uma Charan Bose, vice Baboo Okhoy Coomer Sen; Baboo Dhadesh Chunder Roy, vice Mr. J R Hand; Baboo Dwarika Nath Roy, vice Baboo Tara Prasad Chatterjee; and Baboo Nobin Chunder Sen, vice Baboo Bijoy Madhub Mookerjee. Promoted temply to the 5th grade—Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt, vice Baboo Radha Shyam Sing; Mr. E McLaren Smith, vice Baboo Amar Nath Bhattacharjee; Moulvie Bazlal Karim, vice Baboo Uma Charan Bose; Moulvie Faizuddin

Hossein, vice Baboo Dhanesh Chunder Roy; Baboo Bogola Prosunno Mozoomdar, vice Baboo Dwarka Nath Roy; and Baboo Ram Narain Banerjee, vice Baboo Nobin Chunder.

Promoted temply to 6th grade—Baboo Manick Lal Pal, vice Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt; Baboo Sarat Chunder Das, vice Mr. E McLaren Smith; Baboo Burhandeo Narain, vice Moulvi, Bazlal Karim; Baboo Nogen-dra Nath Gupta, vice Baboo Bushandeo Narain; on deputation; Baboo Girendra Nath Chatterjee, vice Moulvie Faizuddin Hossein; Moulvie Syed Mahomed, vice Baboo Bogola Prosunno Mozoomdar; and Gowar Ali, vice Baboo Ram Narain Banerjee.

20th Sept.—Mr. H F Matthews, Offg. Dist. and Sess. Judge, Mymensingh, leave for three months.

Mr. W. F. Meres to be Dist. and Sess. Judge of Noakholly, but will continue on deputation.

Mr. J. Whitmore to be Dist. and Sess. Judge of Furreedpore.

Baboo Durganunda Das, Khas Tehsilder, Chittagong, leave for one month and twenty days.

Baboo Durga Charan Ghose, S. D. C. Chittagong to act as Khas Tehsilder in that dist, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Durgananda Das.

Police—15th Sept.—Lieut-Col. A. R. Wilkinson, Offg. Dy. Insp.-Genl. of Police, leave for twenty-five days, from 30th inst.

Mr. A. H. Giles is re-apptd to act as Dy. Insp.-Genl. of Police, during the absence, on leave, of Lieut-Col. A. R. Wilkinson.

Education—14th Sept.—Baboo Sarat Chandra Das, CIE, Dy. Insptr. of Schools, British Sikkim, is allowed leave for three months.

Opium—14th Sept.—Mr. A. W. Osborne, Asst. Sub-Dy. Opium Agent, Benares Agency, privilege leave of one month, from 1st prox.

20th Sept.—Mr. R. W. Nicholson, Sub-Dy. Opium Agent, Ghazipore, furlough for one year.

Forest Dept.—Bengal—16th Sept.—The following transfers and postings are ordered:—Mr. W. Johnston, Dy. Consr of Forests, is transfd from the Teesta Sub-Divn of the Darjeeling Divn to the charge of the Julpigoree Divn; Mr. A R Grant, Dy. Consr of Forests, is transfd, at his own request, from the Julpigoree Forest Divn to the charge of the Teesta Forest Sub-Divn.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 30th September 1886, at 3 P. M.

Business to be brought forward.

1. The Chairman to lay on the table Report of the Administration of the Municipality for the year 1884-85.

2. To confirm generally the proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 6th and 20th September.

At the close of the Special General Meeting a Special Meeting will be held to consider an application for the construction of a Jute godown at No. 58, Nimtollah Ghat Street.

ROBERT TURNBULL.
Secy. to the Corporation.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF CALCUTTA.

Interpreter—A vacancy will shortly take place; salary to rise from 50 Rs. A competent knowledge of Bengali, Urdu and English indispensable.

Applications in writing to be addressed to the Clerk of the Court.

25 September 1886. } C. Y. C. BOLST
Clerk of the Court.

THE MUNICIPAL HAND BOOK of rules, by-laws and regulations &c &c in force in the Calcutta Municipality, containing necessary and useful information for rate payers, the general public, licensed drainage contractors, authorised plumbers, add others having or wishing to have dealing with Corporation.

Price Rs. 2 per copy.

[To be had of Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co Messrs. Newman & Co. and the Secretary to the Corporation.]

ROBERT TURNBULL
Secy to the Corporation.

ঢাকাই কাপড়।

ঢাকাই মসলিন্, মলমল, এবং, চাপকান, চোদ্দা, পিরাণ, ইত্যাদির জন্ত নানাপ্রকারের আমদানি ও খান, ও সস্তা দরের নতুন রকমের মশারির খান, ঢাকাই ধুতি, মাটি, চাদর, এবং জরিপেড়ে ও রেশমী পেড়ে নানাপ্রকার কারুকার্য-খচিত কাপড়, স্থলত মূল্যে ও উচিত দরে কলিকাতা, বড়বাজার, শিবভলার গলি, ঢাকাপটী ৫০নং নিতাই চরণ শ্যামবন্ধু বসাকের প্রসিদ্ধ দোকানে বিক্রয় হয়। ব্যবসায়ের ন্যায়তরতা, ও সাধুতা রক্ষার জন্ত বিশেষ যত্ন আছে। আমাদের কাপড় কি এশিয়া কি ইউরোপে কি আফ্রিকা পৃথিবীর সর্বত্র সাদরে গৃহীত হয়। আমরা কলিকাতা প্রভৃতি স্থানের প্রসিদ্ধ বৈজ্ঞানিক ও শ্রেণীর পুরস্কার ও সার্টিফিকেট প্রাপ্ত হইয়াছি। দেশীয় বস্ত্র ব্যবসায়ী কাহারও এত প্রশংসা ও প্রশংসা নাই। লগুনের বর্তমান মহামেলার কেবল আমাদেরই প্রেরিত বস্ত্র ও সোণা ও রূপার নকশি ও তারের জিনিষ সকল সাহেবগণ কর্তৃক সাদরে গৃহীত হইয়াছে।

নেপাল, হাইদরাবাদ, রঙ্গপুর, মহীশূর, কাম্বীর, গোয়ালিয়ার, ভারতাব্দী, জয়পুর, ভরতপুর, পাতিয়ালা প্রভৃতি রাজ্যের অনেকানেক রাজা মহারাজা ও নবাব সরকারেও আমাদের কাপড় হইয়া থাকে। এবং সাহেব গণ নানা স্থান হইতে আমাদের নিকট অর্ডার লিখিয়া কাপড় লইয়া থাকেন, এবং কখন কখন স্বয়ং আসিয়াও লইয়া থাকেন।

ভূরক, আরব, পারস্য ও উত্তর পশ্চিমাকলের এবং বোম্বাই ও মাদ্রাজ প্রেসিডেন্সির সজ্জাত নাখোদা ও মুসলমান সম্ভ্রদায়ের ব্যবহার্য, মুগা, রেশমী ও জরির কাজ করা কলিকার বিবিধ রকমের খান পাগড়, কোমর বন্ধন, ক্রমাল, বাপ্পান, সাদরি, কাটাফ্রিম, বনখাল ইত্যাদি স্থলত মূল্যে বিক্রয় হয়।

বাজারের জিনিসে নানারূপ কৃত্রিম সোণা ও রূপা ব্যবহৃত হয় এক্ষত সোণার ও রূপার জিনিষ আমরা বিক্রয়ার্থ খরিদ করিয়া রাখি না। অর্ডার প্রাপ্ত হইলে খাঁটি সোণা ও রূপার জিনিষ ঢাকার ভাল জাল কারিকর দ্বারা তৈয়ার করায় করাইয়া সস্তা পাঠাইয়া থাকি। কোন বিষয় জানিতে হইলে আমাদের নিকট পত্র লিখিলেই জানিতে পারিবেন।

ঢাকা, নবাবপুরে আমাদের প্রধান কার্যালয়। উক্ত জিনিষপত্র এখানেও বিক্রয় হইয়া থাকে। ডাক পত্র পাঠাইলে বিদেশে ভ্যালিউ পেয়েবল পোটেও জিনিষপত্র পাঠান হয়।

নিতাই চরণ শ্যামবন্ধু বসাক
৫০নং শিবভলা ষ্ট্রীট, ঢাকাপটী,
কলিকাতা।

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Gyabaree is 3,500. feet above Sea Level and is below the cloud line, the climate is all that can be desired for Invalids. A fully qualified Native Medical Practitioner resides in the neighbourhood.

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The 9th Augst } D. H. Railway Darjeeling.

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12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
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18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
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"The 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

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4/1 Camac Street.

THE following cutting will interest many of our readers:—The *Melbourne Daily Telegraph* publishes some painful revelations as to the cruelties practised on the natives in Western Australia. The information was obtained through an interview with a missionary, the Rev. J. B. Gribble, he has returned from that colony. Before he left, the Chief Justice wrote to him as follows: "I believe you have right and justice on your side, and I believe and hope you will ultimately be able to prove this to be the case."

On being questioned as to what is known as the "assignment system," Mr. Gribble said: The assignment of natives to white settlers is carried on under an unwritten law, and though the Governor, in an interview I had with him recently, refused to recognize the term, yet every one who has lived in Western Australia and has made inquiry, as I have, knows the practice. The assignment is made in this way: A settler desires to possess a native, we will say, for a labourer. He makes out a paper in which the native is made to say that he offers himself for employment for such-and-such a period. The paper is signed by the settler, and witnessed by the policeman, and "crossed" by the unfortunate native, who is in absolute ignorance of its contents and whose consent is in the great majority of cases never asked. In such way are the natives enslaved. The system is not legal, but yet the unfortunate blacks, if they run away or commit any offence, are punished under the Masters and Servants Act of Great Britain, an Act which was never intended to apply to barbarous peoples. In connection with the pearl fisheries, there has been such trouble with the native labour that the Legislature was obliged to pass an Act specially dealing with the natives pearlying. That, however, only relates to the punishment to be inflicted for running away. Frequently the natives are first brought into service by capture, and "assigned" afterwards. The settlers are a law unto themselves. One evening, when staying at a station, I discovered a man debauching a young black girl. I was horrified, and I asked him how he dared do such a thing. He was astonished at the inquiry, and with the most unblushing effrontery said—"She has been assigned to me by the police for six months, and I can do what I like with her."

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1886.

BURMA IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ALTHOUGH the Queen's Speech did not make any reference to Burma, it was inevitable that in the course of the Debate on the Address some allusion would be made to the state of affairs in that unhappy country. Professor Hunter, who has already laid the unrepresented and dumb millions of India by taking up Indian questions in the House of Commons, supplied the omission in the Queen's Speech. He addressed himself to combating the views which had been expressed by Lord Randolph Churchill as Leader of the House on the situation in Burma. His lordship, who was at the head of the India Office when British troops were despatched to Mandalay, had said that what had occurred was entirely in accordance with his expectation, and that the difficulties of the conquest of Upper Burma would be at least as great as had been experienced in Lower Burma, which it had taken ten years to conquer. Professor Hunter remarked:—"If that was the state of mind of the noble lord when he was Secretary for India, he had certainly observed a singular reticence in not communicating it to the authorities in India. The account given of the state of the country by the *Times*' correspondent, whose veracity and accuracy had been proved in connexion with the executions in Burma, was far from encouraging. The number of troops in the country was at least twice as great as the original estimate. The history of our dealings with that unfortunate country was much the same as that of other annexations. First, the cupidity of the British merchant, anxious to secure a fresh market was excited. Then the Exeter-Hall sentiment was worked up, and we were told what an awful monster King Theebaw was. Then the annexation stage was reached, and we were expected to extend the lessons of civilization. Finally, the Burmese were said to be longing to be rid of their tyrant, and anxious to destroy their own independence. But until a recent date the Government of India had strength of mind enough to resist all these importunities. Finally, however, the French were brought on

the scene, and the Indian Government could no longer resist the forces which were carrying us on to war. It will be remembered that in March last year Lord Kimberley plainly told the deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce that waited upon him that it had been decided not to annex Upper Burma. But the views of the India Office upon this question underwent a complete change as soon as Lord Randolph Churchill was placed in charge of it. Lord Randolph was anxious to signalise his tenure of office as Secretary of State for India by opening new markets for British manufactures in Asia. He allowed himself to be guided by the sanguine representations of Mr. Hallet and Mr. Colquhoun who were in the pay of the Associated Chambers of Commerce as to the vast importance of Upper Burma as a route for the developing of great trade with China. We may admit for the sake of argument that Theebaw was a monster of cruelty and that the people of Upper Burma longed for a change, but there was no reason to suppose that they would part with their independence and place themselves under foreign rule with alacrity. The English, in the plenitude of their self-love, persuaded themselves that the oppressed subjects of Theebaw would welcome them as deliverers with open arms and quietly submit to their rule.

The situation in Burma has rendered military operations on an extensive scale necessary. Sir Herbert Macpherson has already proceeded to Upper Burma to assume command of the troops there and reinforcements are being sent on rapidly. The original estimate of the cost of annexation was 30 lakhs; but there can be no doubt that this estimate must be largely exceeded. Professor Hunter contended that England should pay at least a part of the expenses of the Burmese war. He said: "At least a share of the total cost ought to be borne by the Exchequer of this country. He trusted that to the mistakes which we had already committed in connexion with Burma one should not add the ineffable meanness of making the people of India pay for the opening up of markets for the benefit of the merchants of Manchester and London." We must confess we have little hope that the British Government will act upon Professor Hunter's suggestion. England has never done financial justice to India. She has always thrown upon the unrepresented and dumb millions of this country all charges which she possibly could. The poor Indian tax-payer has even now to pay for Her Britannic Majesty's establishments in Persia and China, although these establishments are under the control of the Home Foreign Office, and the Government of India has nothing to do with them. If the adjustment of charges between England and India were made upon principles of equity and justice the financial condition of this country would be far different from what it unfortunately is. Common fairness demands that England should pay for the opening up of new markets for the British manufactures. But who cares for justice when mute and helpless India is concerned? Professor Hunter suggested that a Native Prince should be placed on the throne of Mandalay. He observed: "Burma was a country where the doctrine of the Divine right of kings was still devoutly held: If the enormous power which that belief supplied could be utilized to the pacification of Burma an inexpensive aid to bloodless settlement of difficulty might be expected." When Theebaw was deposed, the Government should have set up a Burman in his room to rule Upper Burma. The Burmese no doubt expected that this course would be followed. After the fall of Mandalay there was a lull while they awaited the decision of the British Government as to the future of their country. The Burmese are still a nation, and they believed that the British invasion would merely result in the fall of Theebaw and in another Alompra Prince being placed on the throne. It was only when their expectation was not realized that they thought of offering serious resistance to the British arms.

THE MUNICIPAL HANDBOOK

Some years ago the late Mr. H. M. Souttar recorded a minute for the compilation of a work which should include not only a history of the Calcutta Municipality, but also a resume of all its rules, regulations and bye-laws. The plan was that each department should be taken in hand by a member of the Corporation, and the different essays that might be produced should be so knit together by the Chairman, as to embrace the fullest and most authentic information obtainable under each head, without the drawback incident to works compiled by several authors. The project was well received by the Corporators, and some of them readily offered their co-operation; but the ill-health and subsequent retirement of the Chairman on furlough led to its abandonment. A modified form of this scheme has now been brought to a successful issue. The historical portion has been abandoned, the past has been relegated to the limbo of the dead past, and summaries of the present every-day working rules have been compiled in a royal 8vo. volume of about 300 pages, under the title of *A Handbook of the Rules, Bye-laws, Regulations &c., &c., of the Calcutta Municipality*. The abandonment we do not regret, and the repulsive double "etceteras" in the title we can easily overlook, for we are greatly pleased with the volume as it is. Every public office of any extent has its manual, but none was forthcoming for the Municipality, which from its extent and multifarious work most urgently needed such a guide. The professed object of the hand-book is to bring together within the compass of a single volume all the copious sets of rules which are in force in the Departments of the Municipality. "Some of these rules," remarks Mr. Harrison, in an introductory note attached to the book, "are but little known even in the Departments to which they refer, others have practically become obsolete. It is hoped that the effect of the publication will be not merely to enable any one Commissioner or outsider at once to put his finger on the rule which applies to each case, but also to enable the departmental officers to know exactly what is the code of rules which should govern their action, and where rules are no longer applicable to draw attention to the fact and obtain their abrogation, if requisite." In short, it is a guide to municipal procedure, and is sure to be very useful both to Municipal officers and the public, so many of whom have frequent dealings with our unwieldy Corporation. Hitherto the Corporation office has been a perfect wilderness of new, old, obsolescent and obsolete rules and orders through which few could find their way. With the help of this "Hand-book" people will now be able to transact business with perfect ease and without any great loss of time. For this guide-book the thanks of the public are due to that indefatigable and able municipal officer, Babu Omesh Chunder Dutt. Diligent, thoughtful, and highly intelligent by nature, he brought to the work the ripe experience of many years, having practically done the work of most of the departmental officers, and the result is in every way creditable to him. In a letter to the Chairman, he thus gives an account of his labours: "In obedience to your order, I beg to lay before you this compilation of the rules, regulations and bye-laws which are now in force in the Calcutta Municipality. To those have been added legal opinions, which were obtained, from time to time, on doubtful points of law and procedure, as also information of a miscellaneous nature. Care has been taken to make the table of contents and the alphabetical index as complete as possible. Much time and labor had to be devoted to the work, not only in tedious search in every Department of the Office, and into the old records, for the rules, &c., which had been passed in previous years, but also in passing it through the press." And, looking to the varied contents of the book, we can conscientiously bear our testimony to the arduous labour which the compiler has undergone

in getting it up. Mr. Harrison, after adverting to the "great difficulty which had been experienced in effecting this object owing to the want of leisure of the municipal officers whose co-operation seemed essential to the successful production of the volume," acknowledges that "it has at length been overcome by the invaluable assistance of the Babu" and admits that "the hand-book is, in fact, his compilation, with a few additions and revisions of mine." We are glad to take note of this. The Babu has done good work for the Municipality for a long series of years and in a variety of ways, often officiating for the Vice-Chairman and the Secretary without any remuneration, and evincing a zeal for labour which is highly commendable.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

The Allahabad Board's report on the revenue administration of the North Western Provinces during 1884-85 shows that the total rain fall of the year was double that of 1883-84. The autumn crops generally suffered from abnormally heavy rains in September and October, which in many parts of the provinces caused destructive floods. The prolonged rain and excessive moisture naturally resulted in a good deal of unhealthiness among the population especially in the Western districts which suffered from malarious fever, while a severe epidemic of cholera prevailed in the Eastern districts. Owing to the abundance of fodder and pasturage, however, the health of cattle was unusually good. In those parts where there was a serious failure of crops owing to excessive rain-fall the people suffered from a scarcity that nearly approached famine. But the total remission of revenue amounted to only about Rs. 5,800 and the suspension to Rs. 2,700. The Lieutenant-Governor would have the public believe that these remissions and suspensions gave all the relief that was required, and His Honor observes that there is no reason to doubt that the existing rules will enable the Board to deal without difficulty with the more serious losses that are reported from Meerut and Agra. We should very much like to know whether the principles laid down by the Government of Lord Ripon for regulating the remission and suspension of the revenue demand in Northern India in case of failure of crops, were observed in the North-Western Provinces during the year under review.

The year opened with the comparatively large balance of nine lakhs, the bulk of which consisted of arrears of land revenue. The sum of 3½ lakhs which remained over for adjustment was made up almost entirely of revenue suspended on account of drought and failure of crops in the Muttra, Agra, Aligar and Shahjahanpore districts. We are glad to learn from the Government resolution on the Board's report that since the close of the year under review, the circumstances of these four districts have been fully considered; a large amount of the suspended revenue has been finally remitted; and measures have been taken to relax the demand in villages and tracts which had deteriorated from natural causes. This announcement is very satisfactory. We hope the relief given has been enough to meet the requirements of the tax-payers. The total receipts from the several sources of revenue treated of in the report amounted to Rs. 5,34,87,675 as compared with Rs. 5,41,71,986 of the previous year. There was an increase of revenue under every head of importance, which amounted altogether to 7½ lakhs; but this was more than counter-balanced by a falling off of nearly 14 lakhs in the canal revenues. The abundant rainfall materially affected the income from this source, and the demand fell from Rs. 51,84,268 in 1883-84 to Rs. 38,86,641 in the year under report. We notice that this total sum collected in advance on account of the revenue demand amounted to 64 lakhs. We are particularly desirous to know whether these payments in advance are voluntarily made by the landholders, or whether any pressure is brought to bear on them for this purpose by over-zealous

Tahsildars. It is, however, satisfactory that in the whole Province the advance collections were smaller than before. The plan of allowing landholders to remit their land revenue by means of money-orders seems to have been successful. The experiment has been tried in the Benares Division with good results. In the year under report the total number of such remittances was 28,935 and the aggregate value of money-orders was Rs. 5,68,476. To make the scheme as complete and as popular as possible, the Director-General of Post-Offices has permitted for the future the inclusion of fractions of an anna in remittances of revenue by money-orders, and has also deputed a superintendent to instruct the postal officials in the working of the system. We are told that the Allahabad Revenue Board are about to propose the extension of the system to the whole of the North-Western Provinces. It should be noted that the credit for introducing this plan of allowing landholders to remit the land revenue by means of money-orders belongs to Rai Saligram Bahadur, the able Post-Master General of the North-Western Provinces.

We now come to the Statistics of rent-law litigation. There we regret to see again figures of a considerable increase in litigation. The number of both suits and applications instituted during the year under report, was larger than in any previous year. Compared with the returns of 1883-84, which were the highest on record, those for 1884-85 show an increase in suits of 7,612 or 10 per cent, in applications of 18,020 or 15 per cent, and in suits and applications combined of 25,632 cases, or about 14 per cent. In 1874-75, the first year of the working of the North-West Rent Act (XVIII of 1873) the total number of suits and applications was only 91,197; in 1884-85 the number stood at 214,279. These figures speak for themselves, and hardly require any comment. Of the increase in suits in the year under report, 90 per cent were for arrears of rent. The increased litigation under the head of applications was due almost entirely to an augmented issue of notices of ejectment and a larger institution of applications for enhancement of rent. The increase in the number of suits for arrears of rent is attributed generally to the occurrence of good harvests in succession to several inferior ones; and in the permanently-settled districts to the completion of the cadastral survey and new record of rights. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks: "Some value may be allowed to each of these explanations; but if, as is probable, one of the reasons is that the agricultural classes are becoming more familiar with our courts and more prone to resort to them, a progressive increase in the number of suits must be expected, and not be the subject of regret. In dealing with these figures it is necessary to remember how widely suits for arrears of rents differ in their character from ordinary civil litigation. Of the 70,945 cases disposed of during the year under report, only 17,124 or 24 per cent, were contested; and in only 2,694 or less than 4 per cent., of the whole number instituted, and about 15 per cent. of the number contested—was a decree given in favour of the defendant. Notwithstanding the considerable increase in the number of suits, only 89 more were decreed in favour of the defendant during this than during the preceding year. In the great majority of cases the object of the landlord is merely to register a debt which would otherwise be barred by limitation; they involve no dispute, and do not necessarily imply unsatisfactory relations between him and his tenant. Under no other class of suits between landlords and tenants has there been any appreciable rise, and the greater part of the remaining increase is accounted for by litigation between landlords." These sensible and thoughtful observations we would commend to those who would have us believe, that the considerable increase in litigation disclosed by the rent-law statistics of the North-Western Provinces demonstrates the existence of unsatisfactory relations between landlord and

tenant in those provinces. But *cui bono*? Notwithstanding this absence of unsatisfactory relations, the Government is busy forging a frightful instrument of quarrel in a new Rent law.

THE GHI LAW.

At the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, the *Ghi* Bill as modified by the Select Committee was passed. Its original technical name was "A Bill to Amend Act IV. of 1876." This has since been changed into "A Bill to Amend Act IV. of 1876, and Act III. of 1884, (B. O)." The first Act refers to Calcutta, and the second to the Mufassil. The change, therefore, makes the Bill applicable to all places in Bengal where there are large Municipalities. This is a great gain. The Bill as originally limited to Calcutta would have proved utterly infructuous, and not worth having. Now, all town residents in Bengal will have the benefit of it as far as it goes, and the malpractices complained of, will be to a considerable extent checked. The only other material alteration made refers to the procedure. Originally the Calcutta Municipality alone could prosecute; now the prosecution is left to whoever may feel himself aggrieved, provided he can get the sanction of a Municipality. At first sight this proviso might appear as a hindrance; but it is necessary to put a check to malicious prosecutions in a matter in which it is easy to inflict serious harassment, though getting a conviction may be difficult. To these amendments no one took any exception, nor suggested any addition, and the Bill was passed unanimously. The only point which gave rise to a discussion, referred to the memorial of the Health Society. Mr. Irving expressed at some length his regret that the Select Committee had passed over the recommendations contained in that memorial. He trusted it would "not be supposed for a moment that he grudged his native friends the protection they had gained. On the contrary," he said, "I congratulate them on their success. But I should be glad if his Honor the President of the Council could assure the public that the wider suggestions that had been put forward will receive the favourable consideration of the Government." Mr. Harrison explained the reasons which had deterred the Select Committee from taking up the recommendations of the Health Society, and pointed out some of their defects. He said:—"Now, in the first place, there is a difficulty about what is human food. At present it is quite sufficient that the articles sold or exposed for sale are noxious. The hands of the executive officers would be tied by having the new item of proof that it was expressly intended for human food. In the second place what is the necessity of now providing for the punishment for the sale of any animal or part of an animal which had died of disease? Surely the sale of any animal which had died of disease was the sale of food which was noxious. That was already punishable. It would simply throw a doubt as to whether it has been punishable hitherto. For years past the greatest possible care has been taken to exclude from sale all articles of that kind. They are destroyed summarily and immediately, and the only object would be to fine the seller Rs. 100. Then we have blown meat sold. The blowing of meat is a peculiar and disgusting practice with which we are very well acquainted, and which has been summarily put down now. The destruction of the article is quite sufficient punishment. As regards stuffed meat we have no information as to what the practice is. I am perfectly well aware of a certain kind of stuffing which is perfectly unobjectionable. I have seen it with my own eyes. With regard to pricking, we do not know what it is, but it may be objectionable. Now, is it possible, when an attempt is made to pass an Act very promptly, before the Durga Puja, so as to satisfy the urgent call of the native community, or would it be right on the part of the Committee, to have draft sections in the bill which they could not themselves have explained? I do

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মডেল ভগিনী

(নূতন অপূর্ণ উপন্যাস)

মূল্য ১ এক টাকা মাত্র।

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